

# The Topeka State Journal.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## A PATH OF ROSES.

Bismarck's Journey to Berlin a Continuous Ovation.

People Jubilant Over His Reconciliation to Emperor.

## A GRACIOUS WELCOME.

Berlin Profusely Decorated to Honor His Coming.

The Emperor Cheered for His Part in It.

**BISMARCK.** Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Friedericksruhe, received here today, was the signal for an outburst of cheering when its contents were made known in front of the different newspaper offices, in the clubs, and in other public places, for it announced that Prince Bismarck, ex-chancellor of the German empire, the man of blood and iron, had started for Berlin at 4:30 a. m., in order to cement the reconciliation which has taken place between the emperor and himself after four long years of bitterness.

Prince Bismarck, when he left the castle of Friedericksruhe, was accompanied by Count Horner, Bismarck and Dr. Schwerin and Chrysander.

The whole neighborhood of Friedericksruhe turned out to cheer the veteran statesman as he departed for Berlin, and the beautiful young girls, dressed entirely in white, presented the prince with a hand-mace, knotted wreath inscribed "A Happy Journey," and strewed the road with flowers and such evidence of a strong hold upon the hearts of the people.

From the windows of the houses along the route followed by the prince's carriage to the palace, and from the crowds of people gathered in the streets, showers of flowers were thrown into the carriage and people showed themselves house in their efforts to welcome the prince.

When Prince Bismarck reached the palace Emperor William received Prince Bismarck with the greatest distinction, surrounded by a brilliant staff of officers of the highest rank.

The welcome which the emperor extended to Prince Bismarck was extremely cordial.

The eldest three sons of Emperor William were present at the reception.

At 1:45 p. m. luncheon was served in the emperor's private rooms, where only three covers were laid—one for the emperor, one for the empress and one for Prince Bismarck.

Thousands upon thousands of people packed the square in front of the castle to hear the national anthem "Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland über Alles." The enthusiasm was so great that the emperor and empress, the Princess and Prince Bismarck repeatedly appeared at a window in response to the manifestations which continued throughout the afternoon.

being taken up by the crowds outside the railroad station, seemed to be carried throughout Berlin as it was taken up and carried along from street to street through Unter den Linden. In the palace itself, where the storms of chagrin have notice that he is dead and gone, there were more set foot in the capital of the empire than had done so much as create.

When the train had come to a standstill, Prince Bismarck stepped upon the platform where he was met by Prince Henry of Prussia and a large crowd of distinguished officers. Prince Henry extended a most cordial greeting to Prince Bismarck, and the latter shook hands with many of the distinguished officers present, several of whom, especially the veterans, were affected considerably at this meeting the Iron Chancellor once more.

As the prince emerged from the station and was recognized by the people, a storm of hurrahs arose from the crowd until it assumed a deafening roar which could be heard for miles. No man could help but feel proud at such a welcome, and such evidence of a strong hold upon the hearts of the people.

Prince Bismarck was the first to enter the imperial carriage and he took a seat on the right of Prince Henry of Prussia, who followed him. Then the way being led by a detachment of carabineers, their brilliant accoutrements and armor glittering and clashing most musically as they proceeded, the prince started for the palace followed by another detachment of cavalry. The carriages and cavalry started at a slow trot, most enthusiastically cheered by the crowds lining the streets.

### Flowers Are Thrown.

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### PAINTER HANGED.

**THE MAN REPRISED BY THE STATE.**

**CHICAGO.** Jan. 26.—George Painter was hanged at 4 minutes after 6 o'clock for the murder of Alice Martin. It was a hanging execution. The rope broke at the first attempt. The victim of the blunder was jerked up high, another rope was secured and he was hanged a second time.

Painter's crime was the murder of his mistress, Alice Martin, in their rooms on Green street near Madison. During his confinement, Painter, who was a tall, gaunt, gaoler, professed to become a firm believer in hypnotism and pleaded for an opportunity to demonstrate his innocence by being thrown into a hypnotic trance. He would not be allowed, however, under the influence of hypnotism to repeat his actions in the nights of his trial, but his request for such a test was granted.

Painter was twice reprieved, but always before his execution date as the crime on Dec. 11, 1883, was not discovered until some time in January, and now under sentence in Texas for murdering other woman. After patient investigation, however, Governor Allard decided last night that the affidavits were worthless.

### BERLIN Gaily Decorated.

In Berlin itself the people were astir at a much earlier hour than usual and the streets soon became filled with people in military attire, proceeding onward in order to take up the best position possible along the route, while the prince would follow from the Lehrte or Hohenzollern railroad station, through the Brandenburg gate and along Unter den Linden, to the imperial castle.

The emperor intended to welcome Prince Bismarck in person at the railroad station, but at the last moment was obliged to send his regards in the telegraph as he was obliged to meet the king of Saxony at the Anhalt railroad station, at exactly the same hour that Prince Bismarck was to arrive at Berlin.

All the streets through which Prince Bismarck was to have passed were handsomely decorated and the windows of the houses began to fill with people long before the arrival of the prince's train in Berlin.

With the crowd on Unter den Linden were waiting the arrival of Prince Bismarck, they suddenly saw Emperor William, attended by a single aide de camp, returning from a ride in the Tiergarten, the largest park near the town, and to the west of the Brandenburg gate. This was about 11 o'clock, and as the emperor quickly rode towards the Schloss or Royal Palace, he was frantically cheered by the people who seemed determined to show him how heartily they appreciated the fact that he had become reconciled to Prince Bismarck. The reception accorded to the emperor on the occasion, was entirely unprecedented and evidently delighted him, for he smiled and saluted on all sides.

Shortly after noon, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, surrounded by a large and brilliant staff, rode up to the station, where he was heartily received by the crowds of enthusiastic Berliners and others there assembled.

Lehrte railroad station was most tastefully decorated with drags, flowers, evergreens and mistletoe, and rich red carpets were laid on the platform and down the steps leading from the station.

**THE PRINCE LOUDLY CHEERED.**

Promptly at 5 o'clock the train bearing Prince Bismarck and his party from Friedericksruhe to Berlin entered Lehrte railroad station and as it slowed up at the window of his carriage and was loudly cheered by those who recognized him within the depot. This cheering was the signal for an outburst of applause which,

## A BLACK EYE.

**MR. CARLISLE GETS IT ON HIS BOND PROJECT.**

**THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SITS DOWN ON HIM.**

## BY A VOTE OF 9 TO 4.

**THEY QUESTION HIS RIGHT TO ISSUE THE BONDS.**

**REPUBLICAN VOTES SETTLE THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The judiciary committee of the house, by a vote of 9 to 4, today ordered a favorable report on Representative Bailey's resolution questioning the right of Secretary Carlisle to issue bonds.**

During the call of the committee for reports this morning, Mr. Bailey of Texas brought in his report expressing as the sentiment of the committee "that the secretary of the treasury had no authority under the resumption act to use the proceeds of the sale of bonds to pay the current expenses of the government."

The vote on the Bailey resolution was as follows: Yes—Bailey, (Texas); Goodnight, (Ky.); De Armond, (Missouri); Demmons, and Ray, (New York); Upton, (Iowa); W. A. Stone, (Pa.); Broderick, (Kansas); Terry, (Arkansas); Childs, (Illinois); Republicans—total nine.

Nays—Layton, (Utah); Stockdale, (Miss.); Walerton, (Ia.); Democrats and Powers, (Vermont); Repubicans—total four.

Chairman Culberson did not vote.

This discloses that the voting Democrats were evenly divided, Bailey, Goodnight and De Armond sustaining the resolution, and Layton, Stockdale and Walerton, voting to lay it on the table.

The six Republican votes turned the scales in favor of the resolution questioning the secretary's power; this decision was reached after listening for two hours yesterday to Secretary Carlisle's explanation of his views on the legal right of the secretary to issue bonds and apply the proceeds to current expenses of the government.

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